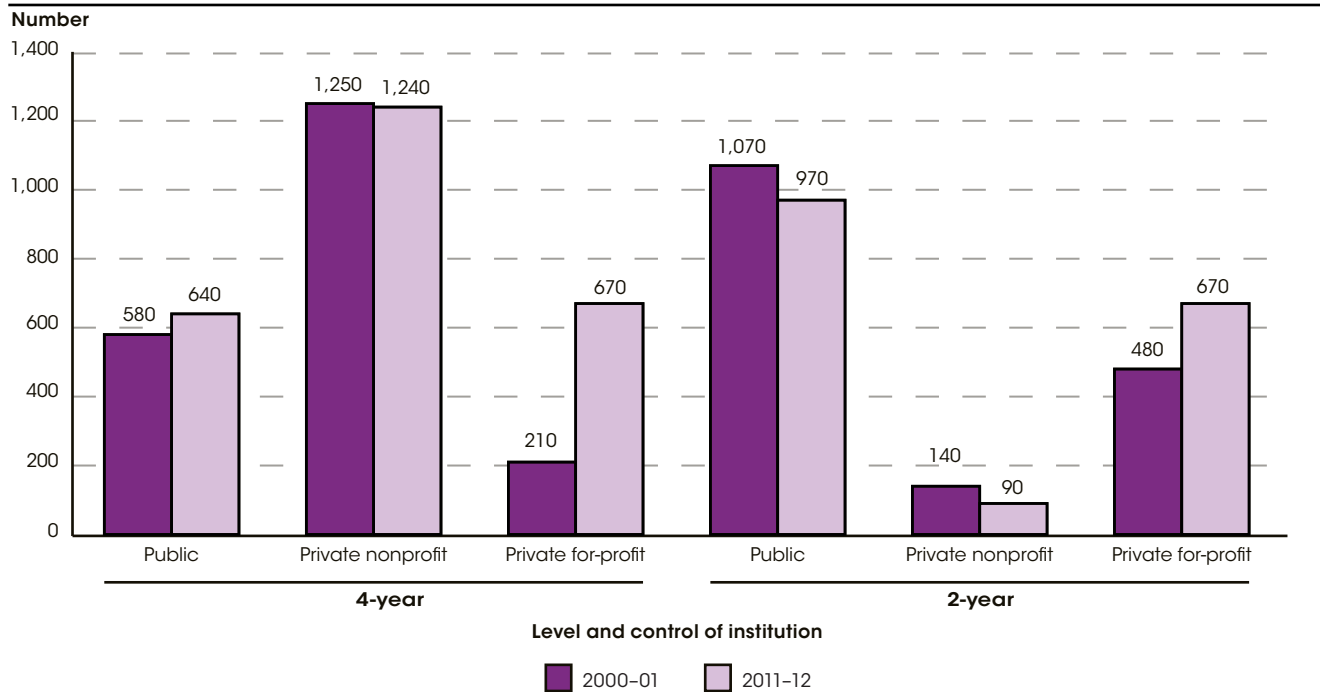


Characteristics of Postsecondary Institutions

In 2011–12, some 25 percent of 4-year institutions had open admissions policies, 25 percent accepted three-quarters or more of their applicants, 35 percent accepted one-half to less than three-quarters of their applicants, and the remaining 15 percent accepted less than one-half of their applicants.

Figure 1. Number of degree-granting institutions with first-year undergraduates, by level and control of institution: 2000–01 and 2011–12



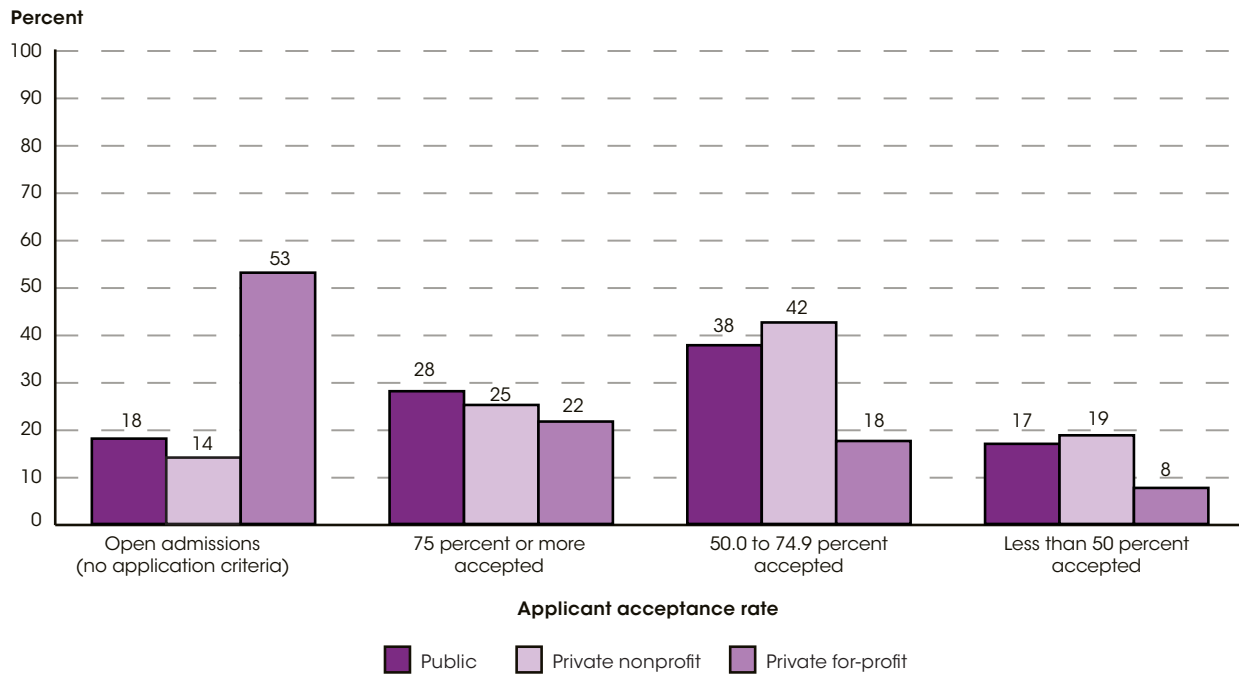
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2011, Institutional Characteristics component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 373.

In 2011–12, there were 4,280 degree-granting institutions, including 2,560 4-year institutions offering programs at the bachelor's or higher degree level and 1,730 2-year institutions offering associate's degrees. These institutions may be governed by publicly appointed or elected officials, with major support from public funds (publicly controlled), or by privately elected or appointed officials, with major support from private sources (private

control). Privately controlled institutions may be operated on a nonprofit or for-profit basis. The number of private nonprofit institutions in 2011–12 (1,340) was 3 percent lower than in 2000–01 (1,380), and the number of public institutions in 2011–12 (1,610) was 2 percent lower than in 2000–01 (1,650). In contrast, the number of private for-profit institutions increased by 95 percent between 2000–01 and 2011–12 (from 690 to 1,340).

Figure 2. Percentage distribution of 4-year degree-granting institutions with first-year undergraduates, by application acceptance rate and control of institution: 2011-12



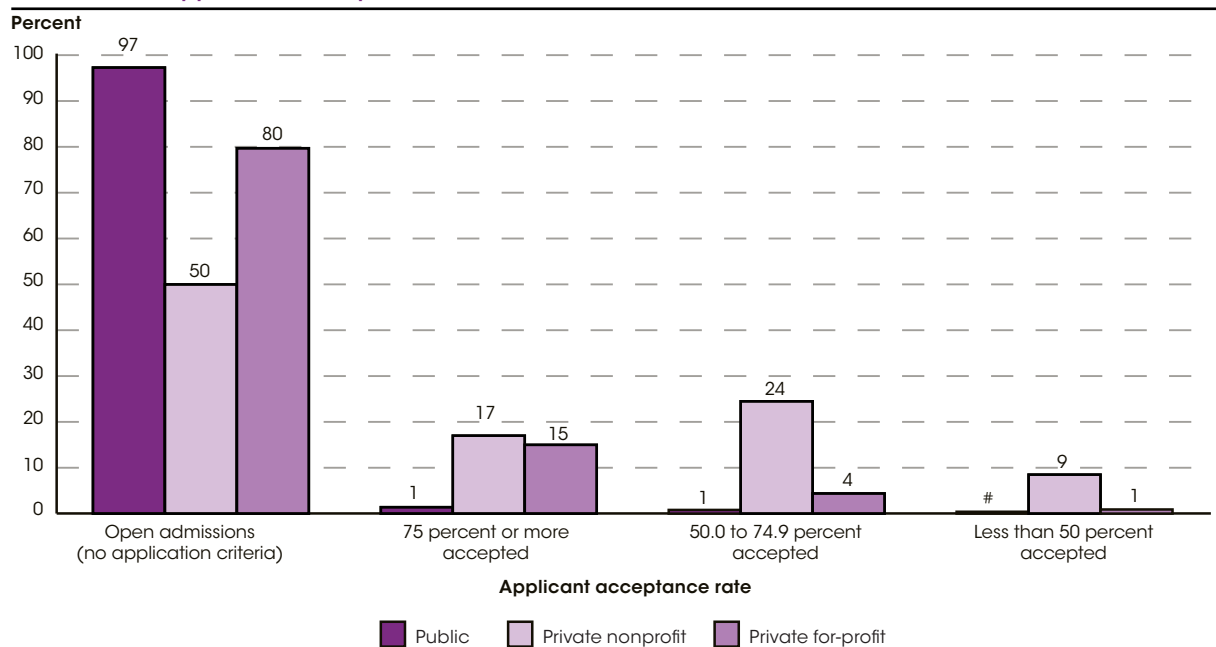
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2011, Institutional Characteristics component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 374.

In 2011–12, some 25 percent of 4-year institutions had open admissions policies (accepted all applicants), 25 percent accepted three-quarters or more of their applicants, 35 percent accepted one-half to less than three-quarters of their applicants, and 15 percent accepted less than one-half of their applicants. Among 4-year institutions, a higher percentage of private for-profit

institutions (53 percent) than public (18 percent) and private nonprofit institutions (14 percent) had open admissions policies in 2011–12. Some 22 percent of private for-profit 4-year institutions accepted three-quarters or more of their applicants, whereas 28 percent of public 4-year institutions and 25 percent of private 4-year nonprofit institutions did so.

Figure 3. Percentage distribution of 2-year degree-granting institutions with first-year undergraduates, by application acceptance rate and control of institution: 2011-12



Rounds to zero.

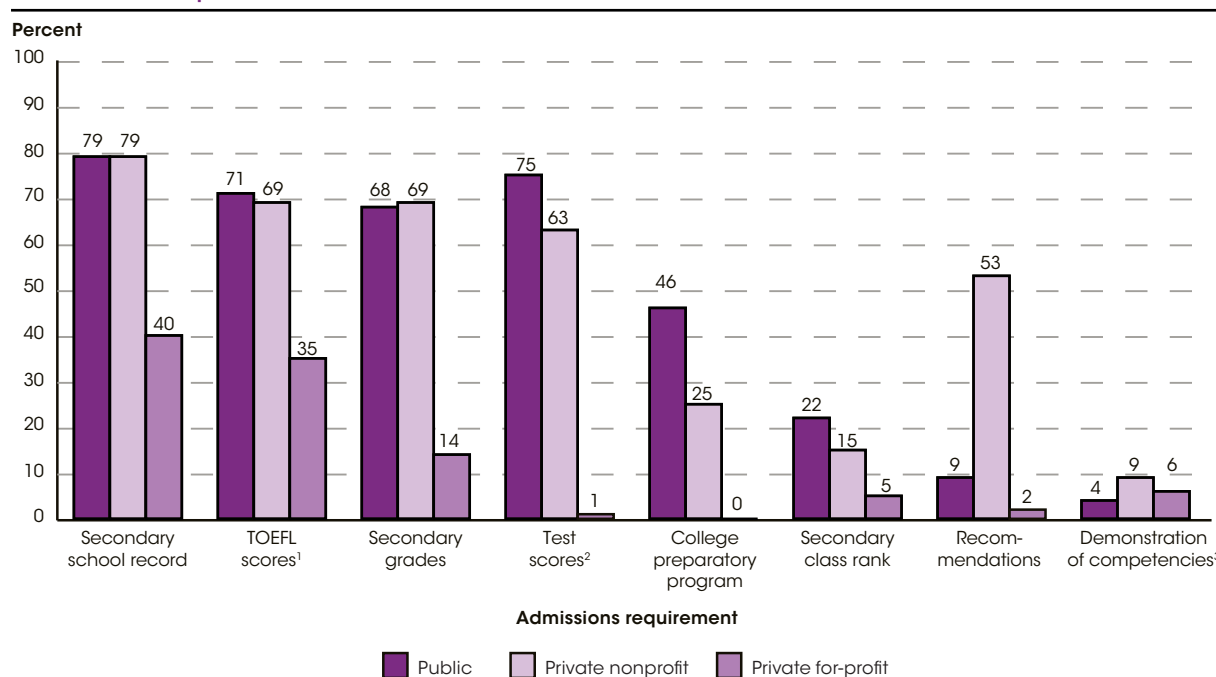
NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2011, Institutional Characteristics component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 374.

In 2011-12 some 88 percent of 2-year institutions had open admissions, 8 percent accepted three-quarters or more of their applicants, 3 percent accepted one-half to less than three-quarters of applicants, and 1 percent accepted less than one-half of their applicants. Among

2-year institutions, almost all public institutions had open admissions (97 percent), while 79 percent of private for-profit institutions and 50 percent of private nonprofit ones had open admissions.

Figure 4. Percentage of 4-year degree-granting institutions with first-year undergraduates, by admissions requirement and control of institution: 2011-12



¹ Test of English as a Foreign Language.

² Includes SAT, ACT, or other admission tests.

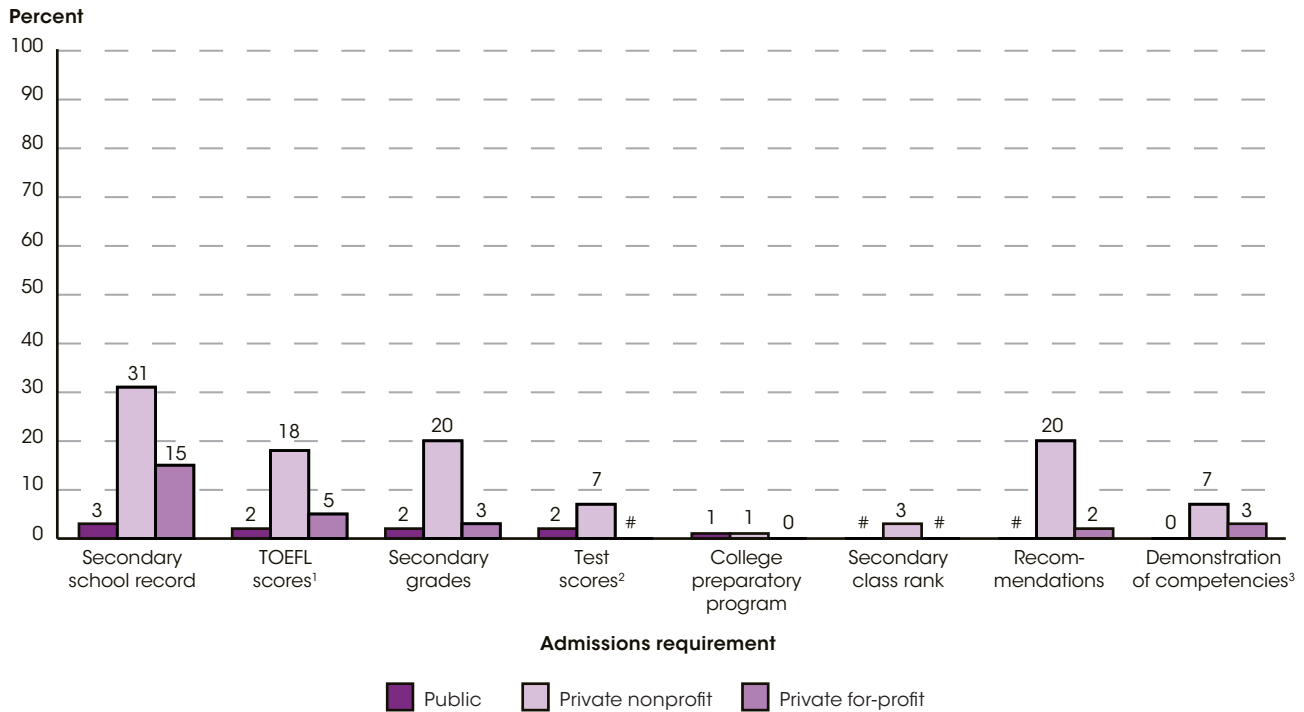
³ Formal demonstration of competencies (e.g., portfolios, certificates of mastery, assessment instruments).

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2011, Institutional Characteristics component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 373.

For more information, see the Reader's Guide and the Guide to Sources.

Figure 5. Percentage of 2-year degree-granting institutions with first-year undergraduates, by admissions requirement and control of institution: 2011–12



Rounds to zero.
¹ Test of English as a Foreign Language.
² Includes SAT, ACT, or other admission tests.
³ Formal demonstration of competencies (e.g., portfolios, certificates of mastery, assessment instruments).
 NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Fall 2011, Institutional Characteristics component. See *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, table 373.

In 2011–12, some 74 percent of 4-year and 11 percent of 2-year institutions had admissions criteria for their applicants. A small percentage of 4-year (1 percent) and 2-year institutions (2 percent) had no admissions requirements, only suggested admissions criteria. Admissions criteria are requirements for all applicants to an institution to submit specific information, such as secondary school administrative records, Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) scores, secondary school grades, admission tests (such as the SAT or ACT), recommendations, and college preparatory programs (i.e., International Baccalaureate). Among 4-year institutions, 75 percent of public institutions had a requirement for admission tests such as the SAT or ACT, compared

with 63 percent of private nonprofit and 1 percent of private for-profit institutions. The percentage of 4-year private nonprofit institutions (53 percent) that required recommendations for admission was higher than the percentages for public (9 percent) and private for-profit 4-year institutions (2 percent). The percentage of 4-year public and private nonprofit institutions requiring TOEFL scores (71 percent and 69 percent, respectively) was higher than the percentage for 4-year private for-profit institutions (35 percent). Among 2-year institutions, 31 percent of private nonprofit and 15 percent of private for-profit institutions had a requirement for secondary school records, compared with 3 percent of public institutions.

Reference tables: *Digest of Education Statistics 2012*, tables 373, 374

Glossary: Degree-granting institution, For-profit institution, Nonprofit institution